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Aq. tackifier compsn. - contg. polyacrylic acid, polyacrylate, cellulose

deriv. polyol and metal cpd.

Patent Assignee: LION CORP (LIOY)

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 002

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Abstract (Basic): JP 60099180 A

Tackifier compsn. contains (1) polyacrylic acid, (2) polyacrylate, (3) cellulose deriv., (4) polyhydric alcohol and (5) polyhydric metal cpd. in a wt. ratio of (1) to (2) of 1:0.1-1:10.

(1) has a molecular wt. of 10000-10000000. (2) includes e.g. sodium polyacrylate, monoethanolamine polyacrylate, ammonium polyacrylate. The total amt. of (1) and (2) used is 0:5-20 (1-15) wt.% of the compsn. (3) includes pref. alkali metal salts of carboxymethyl cellulose., Al cpds., Mg cpds. and Ca cpds. are used pref. as (5). The amts. of (3), (4) and (5) added are 0.5-15 (1-15)wt.%, 0.5-50 (8-40) wt.% and 0.001-10 (0.01-5) wt.%., respectively, of the compsn. The compsns. are applied pref. to pads for menstruation on the face contacting the skin.

USE/ADVANTAGE - The compsn. has large tackiness, cohesive force, excellent water resistance and high safety and is used as tackifier for adhesive tape, adhesive label, pressure-sensitive medical tape and sheet, etc.

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砂発明の名称 水性粘着剤組成物

顧 昭58-207114

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加 化工作 化铁铁矿矿

1. 発明の名称

2. 特許請求の範囲

1.ポリアクリル酸、ポリアクリル酸塩、セル ロース誘導体、多価アルコール及び多価金属化合 物を含有してなることを特徴とする水性粘着剤船 成物。

- 2. ポリアクリル酸とポリアクリル酸塩との配 合比が重量比で1:0.1~1:10である特許 請求の範囲第1項記載の水性粘智剂組成物。
- 3. セルロース誘導体がカルボキシメチルセル ロースのアルカリ金属塩である特許翻求の範囲第 1 項又は第 2 項配収の水性粘着削組成物。
- 4. 多価金風化合物がアルミニウム化合物、カ ルシウム化合物及びマクネシウム化合物から選ば れる1種又は2種以上のものである特許請求の範 囲第1項乃至第3項いずれか記載の水性粘着剤組 成物。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

本発明は、粘着テープ、粘着ラベル、感圧性医 療用テープ及びシート、生理用パッド等の粘管剤 として好適に使用心得る水性粘質剤組成物に関し、 更に詳述すると、粘智力、凝集力が強く、耐水性 に優れ、かつ安全性の高い水性粘着剤組成物に関 . ,

従来より、粘着テープや粘着ラベルは、その使 用法の簡便なことから医療用、包装用、標識用、 事務用、家庭用等極めて広範囲に使用されている。 このような粘着テープや粘着ラベルは、粧、繊布、 不載布、合成樹脂フィルム等の支持体上に粘着剤 が塗布されたもので、使用される粘発剤は一般に 粘: 着力、接着力、凝集力、耐候性に優れているこ とが要求される。また、脳圧性医療用粘着テープ などに使用される精着剤には更に傷口等から滲出 する体液や狂を吸収してだれないこと、付着部位 をむらさないための適度な透過性を有すること、 別難する時に痛まないことが要求される。

粘着テープなどの粘着剤としては、従来合成ゴ

また、セルロース誘導体としてはいずれのものも使用し得、例えばカルボキシメチルセルロースのアルカリ金属塩、ヒドロキシメチルセルロース、ヒドロキシアロピルエチルセルロース、ヒドロキシアロピルエチルセルロース、メチルセルロースなどの1種又は2種以上が使用し得るが、特にカルボキシメチルセルロー

が生じ、50%より多いと凝集力が低下し、剥離 時に粘着剤が被着体に残る場合が生じる。

更に、本発明においては、ポリアクリル酸及び セルロース誘導体に多価金属化合物を加えて架構 を行なうものであり、この場合、多価金属化合物 としてはマグネシウム化合物、ガルシウム化合物、 亜鉛化合物、カドミウム化合物、アルミニウム化 合物、チタン化合物、鶴化合物、鉄化合物、クロ ム化合物、マンガン化合物、コバルト化合物、ニ ッケル化合物等が使用し得るが、粘着剤組成物を 人体に適用する場合は、皮膚に対する安全性を考 虚してアルミニウム化合物、マグネシウム化合物、 カルシウム化合物等を用いることが特に好ましい。 この場合、アルミニウム化合物、マグネシウム化 合物及びカルシウム化合物はいずれのものも好適 に使用し得、例えばカリミョウパン、アンモニウ ムミョウバン、鉄ミョウバン等のミョウバン類、 水酸化アルミニウム、硫酸アルミニウム、塩化ア ルミニウム、アルミニウムグリシネート、酢酸ア・ ルミニウム、酸化アルミニウム、メタケイ酸アル

ことが好ましく、 0 . 0 0 1 % より少ないと 組成物の凝集力が弱くなることがあり、 1 0 % より多いと粘対力が低下する場合が生じる。 本発明の水性粘剤組成物には、上配各成分に

本発明の水性粘着剤組成物には、上配各成分に加えて必要に応じ更にゼラチン、アルギン酸ナトリウムなどのアルギン酸塩、ポリエチレンオキサイド、ポリピニルアルコール、ポリピニルピロリドン等の高分子物質、カオリン、ペントナイト、

ム、天然ゴム、ロジン系或いはアクリル系樹脂を トルエン、ヘキサン、ベンゼン等の有機溶媒に溶 解したものが多用されており、これらは粘発力は 優れたものであるが、人体に有害な溶剤を使用し ている点で安全性に問題があり、また剝削する時 に粘着剤が被着体に残ることが多く、被着体の臭 観を損ない易い。特に、被省体がプラスチック製 品であると、製品中の可塑剤が粘着剤に移行する などのことにより粘着剤が軟化し、剝離時の粘着 削の残りも多い。この場合、被特体に残った粘着 剤は有機溶剤で拭き取ることができるが、一般家 庭では有機溶剤は入手し難いという問題があり、 しかもプラスチック製品上の粘着剤残渣の除去に 右側波削を用いるとブラスチックが得されること があり、また有機溶媒を用いることは安全性の点 で好ましくない。更に、この種の粘着剤は水で調 れた面に対する接着力が極めて弱く、貼着が困難 であったり、たとえ贴着されても容易に剥削して しまうという欠点がある。しかも、この種の粘着 削を感圧性医療用粘着テープ、シートに用いた場

合、 剥離する時に体毛にからんで痛みを感じたり、 透濁性が無いために付着部位をむらし、かぶれを 引き起こす等、安全性に問題がある。

このような有機溶削系粘着剤の有する欠点を改 辞するため、ポリピニルエーテル、ポリピニルア ルコール、ポリビニルピロリドンを主剤とする水 溶性粘積剤を使用することが提案されているが、 この種の水溶性粘着剤は、一般に上述したゴムや ロジン系、アクリル系樹脂を用いたものに比べて 粘着力が低いうえ、極めて凝集力が弱い。しかも、 吸水率が大きいため、使用中に大気中の水分を吸 収したり、人体に適用した場合は贴付部位からの 狂や傷口質から流出する体液を吸収したりして軟 化やだれを生じ、このため脳道後その気付位置が ずれたり、はがれ落ちる等の問題が生じる。また、 この種の水溶性粘着剤は湿潤面に対する接着力が 小さく、しかも凝集力が弱いため、剥離時に粘着 剤が被替体に残り易い欠点があり、更に使用や剥 離に際して予め水で満らす必要があったり(再程 型點智剤など)、粘質残渣を除去するために被符

体を水で洗う必要があるなど、使用上手間を要する問題がある。また、水溶性ポリオール、水溶性 又は水影調性商分子物質、天然ゴム等の粘管剤からなる感圧性粘管テープも提案されている(特公昭 5 4 - 4 4 6 8 8) が、このものは吸水性に関節がある。

本発明者らは、上記事情に鑑み、強調面に対すると、また乾燥面に対しては勿論ががががいいである。とのでは、しからのである。とのでは、いい

果的に達成され、従来の水溶性粘着剤の有する問題点を解消した水性粘着剤組成物が得られることを知見し、本発期をなすに至ったものである。

以下、本発明につき更に詳しく説明する。

本発明に係る水性粘料剤粗成物は、ポリアクリル酸、ポリアクリル酸塩、セルロース認遵体、多価アルコール及び多価金風化合物を含有してなるものである。

モンモリロナイト等の無機粉体といった歐型剤な どを配合し得、更に粘着削組成物を人体に適用す る場合には塩化ペンゼトニウム、塩化ペンザルコ ニウム、セチルビリジニウムクロライド、グルコ ン酸クロルヘキシジン、ピオソール等の殺菌剂、 堪酸ナファゾリン、塩酸エフェドリン、塩酸フェ ニレリン、塩酸エピレナミン等の止血剤、塩酸ジ プカイン、塩酸ピロカイン、ペンソカイン、リド カイン等の局所麻酔剤、マレイン酸クロルフェニ ラミン、塩酸ジフェンヒドラミン、グアイアズレ ンスルホン酸ナトリウム等の抗ヒスタミン剤、ア ロエ、イクタモール、ヒノキチォール、グリチル レチン酸、グリチルリチン酸、尿素等の創傷治癒 剤といった有効成分、また傷口等からの滲出被を より多く吸収するため、高分子吸収剂、パルプ機 雑等の吸収剤などを配合することができる。

本発明の水性粘管剤組成物は、上述したように粘管テープ、粘管ラベル、外科用デープ等の感圧性医療用粘管テープ及びシートの粘管剤として好適に使用し得、これにより乾燥面及び短視面の両

方に対する接着力が大きく、また吸水率が小さく、 大気温度によって物性が変化することがなく、し かも被着体に残消を残すことなく完全に剥離し得 る使用上簡便な粘着テープ、粘着ラベルが切られ ると共に、安全性が高く、貼付部位にかぶれや発 赤等を起こすことがなく、しかも傷口から移出す る体液や秤を吸収して軟化、だれを生じることが なく、かつ適度な透髄性を有し、貼付部位をむら すことのない感圧性医療用テープを得ることがで きる。この場合、上記ポリアクリル機、ポリアク リル酸塩、セルロース誘導体、多価アルコール、 多価金属化合物及び必要に応じ他の成分を水に従 合して本発明粘着剤相成物を調製し、これを紙、 以 布 、 不 機 布 、 ポ リ 塩 化 ピ ニ ル 、 ポ リ エ チ レ ン 、 ポリエステル、ポリビニルアルコール等の合成樹 脂フィルムなどに塗布するものである。ここで、 水の母は粘着剤組成物の10~80%とすること ができ、支持体に上記粘着剤制成物を塗布したま まで製品とすることもできるが、これを加熱乾燥 するなどして水分を除去或いは減負したり、室内

更に、本発明の水性粘着剤和成物は、生理用バ ッドの粘鉛剤として好適に用いられる。この場合、 例えば第1~3回に示すように生理用パッド1の 皮膚接触面の適宜箇所に上述した本発明粘着剤粗 成物 2 を通常 0 . 1 ~ 5 m の 厚 さ に 塗布 する も の で、これにより良好な特性を有する生理用パッド が得られるものである。仰ち、生理川パッドのす れ防止には、通常生理用ショーツに対する粘着剤 を生理用パッドに塗布して粘着剤と生理用ショー ツとを接着する方法及び絆創書等に用いられてい ると同様の粘着剤を生现用パッドの皮膚接触面に **塗布して粘着削と皮膚とを接着する方法があるが、** 前者の方法では運動時にずれる可能性があり、後 者の方法は抽性系の粘着剤を用いているためかぶ れるおそれがあり、また休毛にからむので剝す時 に痛いという問題がある。しかし、本発明粘質剤 組成物を生理用パッドの皮膚接触面に塗布し、こ れと皮膚とを接着するようにした場合、本発明粘

上述したように、本発明に係る水性粘着剤制成物は、ポリアクリル酸、ポリアクリル酸塩、セルロース誘導体、多価アルコール及び多価金額化合物を配合してなることにより、粘着力、凝集力が強く、耐水性に優れ、かつ安全性の高いものである。

以下、実施例及び比較例を示し、本発明を具体的に説明する。

| [灾施例1] | |
|--------------------|----------|
| グリセリン | 20.0重量部 |
| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 3.0 " |
| ポリアクリル酸 | 8.0 " |
| カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 35.0 " |
| ミョウバン | 0.03 " |
| * | 65,47 " |
| 合 計 | 131.5里瓜部 |
| グリセリン、ポリアクリル酸ナ | トリウム、ポリ |
| アクリル酸及びカルポキシメチル | セルロースナト |
| リウムを水に均一に溶解し、更に | |
| えて上記組成の粘剤剤組成物を得 | た。これをクラ |
| フト紙に固形分508/ ぱになる | ように均一に鎖 |
| 布した後、恒温器を用いて1、10 | |
| 燥し、更に調御のため窒息で24 | 時間放置して粘 |
| 名テープを製造した。 | · · |
| [实施例2] | *** |
| ポリアクリル酸 | 8. 0厘瓜部 |
| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 4.0 " |
| | |

実施例 1 と同様の方法で上記組成の粘着剤組成物を得、粘着テープを製造した。

カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム

| [比較例1] | ٠. | | |
|------------|-------|----|-------------|
| ポリピニルピロリドン | | 10 | 的负重 |
| グリセリン | | 10 | . " |
| プロピレングリコール | 1 1 1 | 5 | 7 |
| * | . ; | 20 | <u>"</u> |
| A | | 45 | (6) (4) (4) |

上記名成分を混合し、加熱溶解して粘着剤制成物を得た。これを用いて実施例1と周様の方法により粘着テープを製造した。

[比較例2]

| ポリビニルピロリドン | 7 | 重用部 |
|------------|----|-----|
| ポリピニルアルコール | 2 | n |
| クリセリン | 9 | n |
| プロピレングリコール | 3 | n |
| | 20 | |
| 合) | 41 | 面面即 |

| 合 計 | 100.0亞所即 |
|--------------|----------|
| <u>*</u> | |
| アルミニウムグリシネート | 0.5 " |
| ソルピトール | 10.0 " |
| グリセリン | 20.0 " |
| カォリン | 3.0 " |
| ゼ ラ チ ン | 5.0 " |

実施例1と同様の方法で上記組成の粘着剤組成 物を得、粘着テープを製造した。

[実施例3]

4.0 "

| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 2. ()重角部 |
|--------------------|----------|
| ポリアクリル酸トリエタノールアミン | 4.0 " |
| ポリアクリル酸 | 3.0 " |
| カルボキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 4.0 " |
| 酸 化 亜 鉛 | 1.0 " |
| グリセリン | 85.0 " |
| 水酸化アルミニウム | 0.3 " |
| <u>*</u> | <u> </u> |
| 合 計 | 100.0魚魚部 |

上、 比校例1と同様の方法で上記組成の粘着制制成 物を得、粘着テープを製造した。

次に、上記実施例 1 ~ 3 、比較例 1 ~ 2 で製造 した粘着テープを用いた実験例を示す。

[实験例1]

名粘着テープのボールタック法による初期粘着力、180°ピールテストによる接着力、吸水率、剥離性並びに軟化及びだれの程度を下配方法により調べた。また、参考のため油性粘着剤を用いた市販棚包用テープ及び市販ピニルテープを用いて同様の実験を行なった。結果を第1表に示す。初期粘着力

ころがり角30°のステンレススチール仮斜面上に長さ10cmの粘着テープを粘着面が表側になるように張り付け、斜面の粘着テープ上端より10cm上の位置からステンレススチール製ポールを粘着テープの粘着面に向けて初速度0でころがし、粘着テープ上で停止する最大径のポールを調べた。なお、ポールは直径1/32インチから1

インチまでの32種のボールを用いた。

接有力

被着体としてフェノール板、乾燥したガラス板(乾燥面)及び水に没して満したガラス板(湿彻面)をそれぞれ使用し、これら被着体表面に粘着テープを指圧貼着し、10分段に引張速度300mm/分で180~剥離強度を測定した。なお、粘着テープの幅は20mmとした。

吸水率

粘智テープをデシケータに24時間保存して取り出した直後の重量(W·)を測定し、次にこれを空内(常爆雰囲気)に3時間放費した後の重量(W·)を測定し、次式により吸水率を特出した。

剥削性

被替体としてフェノール板及びガラス板をそれぞれ使用し、これら被替体に粘着テープを張り付け、1週間空温(常像雰囲気)に放置した後、その時の粘着テープの剥し易さ、粘着剤の残留程度を下記基準により評価した。

〇: テープは剥れ易く、粘着剤は残留せず完全に剥離する。

×:テープはやや剝れ難く、粘着剤はやや残

××:テープは剝れ難く、粘着剤は多く残留す

×××:テープは極めて剝れ難く、粘着剤は極めて多く残留する。

軟化及びだれの程度

粘着テープを温度35℃、温度80%の雰囲気下に5時間放置し、粘着剤の状態を下記其準により評価した。

O: 軟化及びだれが全く生じない ム: 軟化及びだれがやや生じる

×:軟化及びだれが生じる

××:軟化及びだれが若しく生じる

第 1 表

| 粘着テープ | | | 7 | 料智剤種類 | 初期粘铅力 | 接額力 | (180) | 列閣強度) | 吸水率 | 31 Mi | <u>†/</u>]: | 秋化及び |
|-------|-------|-----|-----|-------|---------|----------|-------|----------|-------|--------|--------------|-------------|
| | | | | | (ボール最大径 |) フェノール収 | 乾燥而 | 褐柳柳 | 1 | フェノール板 | ガラス板 | だれの程度 |
| 実 | _//Ji | 例 | 1 | 水性系 | 18/32イン | F 1908 | 6309 | 6509 | 2.5% | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | " | | 2 | " | 19/32 " | 500" | 630" | 660″ | 2. 0" | 0 | 0 | C |
| | " | | 3 | . " | 21/32 " | 530" | 660" | 680" | 2.8" | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 比 | 較 | 134 | 1 | " | 15/32 " | 390 " | 490" | 250~430" | 16.0" | ××× | ××× | ×× |
| | " | | 2 | " | 10/32 " | 405" | 520" | 280~330" | 12.8" | × | × | × |
| तिंगी | 反個 | 包加力 | テープ | 油性系 | 17/32 " | 470" | 730" | 0 " | 0 " | ×× | ××× | 0 |
| Aig | ŔĽ. | ニルラ | テープ | n | 18/32 " | 410" | 355 % | 0 " | ·0 " | × | × | |

| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 2. 0傾而% |
|--------------------|------------|
| ポリアクリル酸 | 8.0 " |
| カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 3.0 " |
| ゼラチン | 3.0 " |
| グリセリン . | 20.0 " |
| プロピレングリコール | 10.0 " |
| ソルピット | 5. O " |
| ミョ ウ バ ン | 0.03 " |
| ж | |
| 合 計 | - 100.0重盘% |

上記組成の粘着剤組成物を不耕布に150 8 / ポになるよう均一に塗布し、これを一昼夜空温で 関温して粘着シートを製造した。

[実施例5]

| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 1. 0重個% |
|--------------------|---------|
| ポリアクリル酸トリエタノールアミン | 2.0 " |
| ポリアクリル酸 | 5.0 " |
| カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 3.5 " |
| ポリビニルアルコール | 1.0 ". |

| グリセリン | 20.0 ". | メタケイ酸アルミン酸マグネシウム | 1.0 " |
|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| ソルピット | 10.0 " | <u>*</u> | |
| ポリエチレングリコール | 3.0 " | 合 計 | 100.0重動% |
| 水酸化アルミニウム | 0.06 " | 上記組成の粘着剤組成物を不模布 | i に 1 5 0 8 / |
| * | 残 " | 一冊になるよう均一に強布し、粘着シ | /一トを製造し |
| 合 計 | 100.0值服% | t. | |
| 上記組成の粘着剤組成物を不模布 | k 1509/ | [実施例7] | |
| ぜになるよう均一に塗布し、これを | | ポリアクリル酸トリエタノールアミン | 4. 0頭間% |
| 10分間乾燥した後、一昼夜空温で | | ポリアクリル酸 | 2.0 " |
| シートを製造した。 | | カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 3.0 " |
| [实施例6] | | クリセリン | 30.0 " |
| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 2. 0頭曲% | ソルピット | 10.0 " |
| ポリアクリル酸 | 4.0 ". | 酢酸アルミニウム | 0.6 " |
| 架橋型ポリアクリル酸 | 1.0 " | <u>*</u> | 残 " |
| カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 3.0 " | 合 計 | 100.0億最% |
| 酸 化 亜 鉛 | 6.0 " | 上記組成の粘着剤を不模布に15 | 0 8 / m / k ts |
| カオリン | 10.0 " | るように均一に強布し、粘着シート | を製造した。 |
| グリセリン | 25.0 " | [比較例3] | |
| ソルビット | 10.0 " | ポリビニルアルコール | 5. Off 69 |
| プロピレングリコール | 5.0 " | ボリビニルビロリドン | 17.0 " |

グ リ セ リ ン プロピレングリコール 22.0 "

7.3 "

水 ニー

残 "

숨 計

100.0頭頭%

上記和成の粘着剤和成物を不概がに1509/ 可になるよう均一に塗布し、これを110℃で 10分間乾燥した後、一段夜空温で調湿して粘着シートを製造した。

次に上記実施例 4 ~ 7 、比較例 3 で製造した粘 着シートを用いた実験例を示す。

[実験例2]

各粘着シートのポールタック法による初期粘治力、フェノール板及び乾燥したガラス板に対する180°ピールテストによる接着力並びに吸水率を実験例1と同様の方法により調べると共に、粘着シートの剥離時の痛み、粘着剤の软化及びだれの程度を下記方法により調べた。また、参考のため油性粘着剤を用いた2種の粘着シートを用いて同様の実験を行なった。結果を第2表に示す。

剝離時の痛み

被験者20名の足の皮膚有毛部に粘着シートを 貼り付け、7時間後に別離し、その時に痛みを感 じた人数を調べた。

粘新剤の軟化及びだれ

上記剥離時の痛みのテストの際に、粘着シート 使用時に粘着剤が軟化したりたれたりした人数を 調べた。

安全性

使常男女 2 0 名による 4 8 時間のクローズドバッチテストを行ない、安全性を下記基準により評価した。なお、判定は測離 1 時間後に行なった。

-:皮膚に変化が認められない。

土:皮膚にかすかな私斑を認める。

+:皮膚に紅斑を認める。

第 2 教

| 料液 | きシ | | | 粘和 | 御 | IJXI | 初期粘铬力 |) | 接着/ |) 超度) | 吸水 | # | 別配時に痛み | 使用時に軟化、 | 女 | 金 † | 4: |
|--------------|----|----------|--------------|--------------|---|------|--------|-----|--------|----------|-----|----------|--------|----------|------|----------|-----|
| 73.11. | 4- | • | | 1, | | | (ボール最大 | (径) | フェノール板 | ガラス板 | 1 | | を感じた人数 | だれを生じた人数 | _ | <u>+</u> | +- |
| 実 | 施 | (5) | 4 | 水 | 性 | 系 | 20/321 | ンチ | 520% | 6109 | 2. | 1% | 0名 | 0名 | 20名 | 0名 | 0名 |
| | | ,, | 5 | | " | | 19/32 | " | 460" | 590 ° | 1. | 9 " | 0 " | 0 " | 20" | 0 " | 0 " |
| _ | | ,, | 6 | | п | | 20/32 | 77 | 500" | 620" | 2. | 8 " | 0 " | 0 " | 20 " | 0 " | 0 " |
| | | " | 7 | | " | | 18/32 | n | 450" | 580" | 1. | 6 " | 0 " | 0 " | 20" | 0 " | 0 " |
| it | 較 | 例 | 3 | | " | | 9/32 | " | 390" | 120" | 20. | 2 " | 0 " | 18 " | 19 " | 1 " | 0 " |
| | | | - ト A | 初 | 性 | 系 | 17/32 | " | 470" | 580" | 0 | 'n | 18" | 0 " | 5 " | 10 " | 5 " |
| - | | <i>n</i> | В | | " | | 18/32 | " | 410 " | 550" | 0 | " | 19 " | 0 " | 6 " | 11" | 3 " |

| | L 英.他例 | 8) | |
|----|----------|-----------------|----------|
| | ポリア | クリル酸ナトリウム | 3. 0重量9 |
| | ポリア | クリル酸 | 5.0 " |
| | ぜう | チン | 5.0 " |
| | カルボ | キシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 2.0 " |
| | グ リ | セリン | 20.0 " |
| | ソル | ヒトール | 10.0 " |
| | カオ | リッシ | 3.0 " |
| | カリミ | ウバン | 0.3 " |
| ٠. | * | | 残 " |
| | 合 | B† | 100.0頭角架 |

第1 図に示す如く上記組成の粘着剤組成物 2 を 生 理用パッド 1 に厚さ 1 mm に 塗布した。

[実施例9]

Catality (SEC)

| ポリアクリル酸トリエタノールアミン | 2.5頭而% |
|--------------------|--------|
| ポリアクリル酸 | 5.0 " |
| 架構型ポリアクリル酸 | 1.0 " |
| カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 3.0 " |
| 吸水剤 | 1.0 " |
| 水酸化アルミニウム | 0.5 " |

| 合 計 | 100.0愈雅% |
|--------------|----------|
| <u>*</u> | |
| ソルヒット | 10.0 " |
| プロピレングリコール | 5.0 " |
| ダリセリン | 15.0 " |

第2図に示す如く上記組成の粘着剤組成物2を 生理用パッド1に錠布した。

[実施例10]

타

| [英胞份10] | |
|--------------------|---------|
| ポリアクリル酸ナトリウム | 3. 0重册% |
| ・ ポリアクリル酸 | 4.5 " |
| ポリビニルアルコール | 2.0 " |
| カルポキシメチルセルロースナトリウム | 5.0 " |
| ベントナイト | 3.0" |
| タリセリン | 15.0 " |
| ポリエチレングリコール | 5.0 " |
| ソルビット | 10.0 " |
| アルミニウムグリシネート | 0.1 " |
| ж | |

第3回に示す如く上記削成の粘着剂相成物 2 を 生理用パッド 1 に塗布した。

上記実施例8~10で得られた生理用パッドは、使用時にスポーツをしてもずれることがなく、また別す時に痛みを感じることがなく、しかもかぶれいのなりとです、安全性が高いものであった。また、実施例8~10の生理用パッドを加熱乾燥して粘着剤から水分を除去したもの或いは一昼夜放置して調査したものも同様の効果を有するものであった。

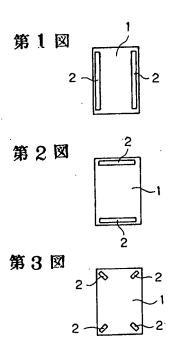
4. 図面の簡単な説明

第1~3図はそれぞれ本発明水性粘着剤組成物をその皮膚接触面の所定箇所に塗布した生理用パットを示す平面図である。

1 … … 生 理 用 バ ッ ド 、

2 … … 本 発 明 水 性 粘 襘 削 粗 成 物

100.0重量%



137

2

Japan Patent Dept.

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Name of invention: water based tacky agent Application number: No. S 58-207114

Application date: Nov. 4, 1983

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Detailed report

- 1. Name of invention water based tacky agent
- 2. Sphere of patent request (claim 1)

Claim 1 is concerning a water based tacky agent which has the following characteristic: It contains polyacrylic acid, polyacrylic acid salt, cellulose derivative, polyhydric alcohol, and a polyhydric metal compound.

(claim 2)

Claim 2 is concerning the water based tacky agent in claim 1 which has the following characteristic: The ratio of polyacrylic acid and polyacrylic acid salt is 1:0 to 1:10 by weight.

(claim 3)

phospract

Claim 3 is concerning the water based tacky agent in claim 1 or 2 which has the following characteristic: The cellulose derivative is an alkali metal salt of carboxy methyl cellulose.

(claim 4)

Claim 4 is concerning the water based tacky agent in claims 1 to 3 which has the following characteristic: The polyhydric metal compound is one or more of the following: an aluminum compound, a calcium compound, and/or a magnesium compound.

3. Detailed explanation of invention

This invention is concerning a water based tacky agent which is suitable for a tacky tape, tacky label, pressure-sensitive tape or sheet for medical use, sanitary pad, etc. In more detail, it is concerning a highly safe water based tacky agent which has strong tackiness and cohesive energy and excellent water-resistance.

Formerly, tacky tape or tacky labels have been widely used for medical applications, for packaging, for signs, for offices, for home, etc., since they are simple and easy to use. This tacky tape or tacky label is made as applying a tacky agent on top of a substrate such as paper, woven fabric, non-woven fabric, synthetic resin film, etc. The tacky agent used here, in general, must have excellent tackiness, adhesive strength, cohesive energy, and flame resistance. A tacky agent used for pressure sensitive tacky tape for medical use must absorb bodily fluids or sweat without leaking. It must also not to hurt the skin when it is removed from the affected site.

Former tacky agents for tacky tape, etc., include products made form synthetic rubber, natural rubber, rhodine, or acryl based resin dissolved in an organic solvent such as toluene, hexane, or benzene. These products have excellent tackiness but have a safety problem since the solvent is hazardous to humans. Also, when these products are removed, tacky agent often remains, and this may affect the appearance of the object. Especially if the object is a plastic product, the tacky agent is softened by plasticizers in the product, etc, and a lot of tacky agent tends to be left behind. In this case, although the tacky agent remaining on the object can be removed by an organic solvent, organic solvents are not usually found in most households. Not only that, if organic solvent is used to removal tacky agent residue from plastic products, the plastic may be damaged. In addition, organic solvent is not desirable for safety reasons. Furthermore, this type of tacky agent does not adhere well to wet surfaces. Even if it can be applied initially, it is easy to remove. When this type of tacky agent is used for pressure-sensitive tacky tape or sheets for medical use, it sticks to body hair, and it hurts when removed. In addition, it is not water-permeable, the site feels stuffy, and it may cause skin eruptions. These are safety problems.

In order to improve these problems with organic solvent based tacky agents, a water soluble tacky agent which has polyvinyl ether, polyvinyl alcohol, and/or polyvinyl pyrrolidone as its main agent has been suggested. However, this type of water-soluble tacky agent generally has lower tackiness compared to products which use rubber or rhodine based or acryl based resin as stated above. In addition, its cohesive energy is low. Also, since it absorbs water, it absorbs moisture from the air during use. When it is

applied to the human body, it is softened by absorbing bodily fluid from a wound or sweat. Because of this, its may move or fall off after it is applied. Furthermore, this type of water soluble tacky agent does not adhere well to a wet surface. Since its cohesive energy is low, a tacky agent residue remains when the product is removed. In addition, it requires more processes such as it is necessary to wet it before use or before removing it. (such as re-wetting type tacky agent). It may also be necessary to wash off the tacky agent residue. A pressure sensitive tacky tape which consists of water soluble polyol, a water soluble or water swelling type polymer substance, and a tacky agent such as natural rubber, etc. has been suggested (Japan patent No. S 54-44688). However, this type of product has a problem with water absorption.

Due to these circumstances, the inventors of this invention made through research in order to acquire a tacky agent with strong tackiness; strong adhesion not only to dry surfaces but also to wet surfaces; and low water absorption. It is not softened by absorbing moisture from the air during use or by absorbing bodily fluid or sweat. It has appropriate water permeation; does not make the affected site feel stuffy and does not cause skin eruptions or redness. It does not require wetting for release; and it leaves no residue. As a result, it was found that the above object can be attained using a water based tacky agent which solves the problems with the water soluble tacky agent of the prior art. This tacky agent can be obtained by combining polyacrylic acid, polyacrylic acid salt, cellulose derivative, polyhydric alcohol, and a polyhydric metal compound. These findings led to the completion of this invention.

In the following, this invention is going to be explained in more detail.

The water based tacky agent of this invention consists of polyacrylic acid,
polyacrylic acid salt, cellulose derivative, polyhydric alcohol, and a polyhydric metal
compound.

Any polyacrylic acid can be used and there are no specific restrictions as to its molecular weight, molecular such as straight chain or branched chain, etc. However, a product with 10,000 to 10,000,000 molecular weight is preferred. In addition to polymers acquired by polymerizing conventional acrylic acid, it is also suitable to use products where an acrylic acid polymer such as Carbobol (registered trademark) has been partially crosslinked. The salt of polyacrylic acid may be one or more monohydric metal salts of polyacrylic acid such as sodium polyacrylate, potassium polyacrylate, amine salts of polyacrylic acid such as monoethanol amine polyacrylate, diethanol amine polyacrylate, or triethanol amine polyacrylate. In this case, the weight ratio of polyacrylic acid and polyacrylic acid salt should be 1:0.1 to 1:10, especially 1:1 to 1:9. However, there will be no problems if the polyacrylic acid is made to have the above ratio by neutralizing part of the polyacrylic acid or salt. The total amount of polyacrylic acid and polyacrylic acid salt should be 0.5 to 20 %, preferably 1 to 15 % (wt. %, same in the following) of the entire composition. If it is less than 0.5 %, tackiness may become insufficient. On the other hand, if it is more than 20 %, viscosity becomes high, and there may be problems with workability in manufacturing.

Any cellulose derivative can be used. For instance, you can use one or more kinds of alkali metal salts of carboxy methyl cellulose, hydroxy methyl cellulose, hydroxy ethyl cellulose, hydroxy propyl ethyl cellulose, methyl cellulose, etc. Alkali metal salts of carboxy methyl cellulose such as carboxy methyl cellulose sodium or carboxy methyl cellulose potassium are especially suitable. The

amount of cellulose derivative should be 0.5 to 15 %, especially 1 to 15 % of the entire composition. If it is less than 0.5 %, viscosity is low during manufacturing. When the tacky agent is applied to a support, there are cases where it falls out. On the other hand, if it is more than 20 %, viscosity becomes high, and there may be problems with workability in manufacturing.

Any polyhydric alcohol can be used. For instance, one or more kinds of glycerin, sorbitol, ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, triethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, 1,3-propane diol, 1,4-butane diol, multitol, xylytol, etc., can be used. In addition, the amount of polyhydric alcohol should be 0.5 to 50 %, especially 8 to 40 %. If it is less than 0.5 %, tackiness of the composition may become inferior. On the other hand, if it is more than 50 %, cohesive energy drops, and tacky agent may remain on object after releasing.

In this invention, crosslinking is performed by adding a polyhydric metal compound to polyacrylic acid and a cellulose derivative. The polyhydric metal compound can be a magnesium compound, calcium compound, zinc compound, cadmium compound, aluminum compound, titanium compound, tin compound, iron compound, chromium compound, manganese compound, cobalt compound, nickel compound, etc. However, when the tacky agent compound is for human use, safety considerations make aluminum, magnesium, or calcium compounds the preferred choice. In this case, any aluminum, magnesium, or calcium compound can be used. For instance, it is possible to use one or more kinds of alunite groups such as calialunite, ammonium alunite, iron alunite, or aluminum hydroxide, aluminum sulfate, aluminum chloride, aluminum glycinate, aluminum acetate, aluminum oxide, aluminum metasilicate, calcium hydroxide, calcium carbonate, calcium sulfate, calcium nitrate, calcium chloride, calcium acetate, calcium oxide, calcium phosphate, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium carbonate, magnesium sulfate, magnesium nitrate, magnesium chloride, magnesium acetate, synthetic hydrotarsite, or water soluble or water insoluble compounds which contain these metals such as double salts. An acid controlling agent which contains aluminum or magnesium can be used as the polyhydric metal compound. The amount of polyhydric metal compound should be 0.001 to 10 %, especially 0.01 to 5 % of the entire composition. If it is less than 0.001 %, cohesive energy of the composition may become low. On the other hand, if it is more than 10 %, tackiness may drop.

The water based tacky agent of this invention may include, in addition to each component above, an alginic acid salt such as sodium alginate; a polymer substance such as polyethylene oxide, polyvinyl alcohol, polyvinyl pyrrolidone; a mold release agent such as an inorganic powder like kaolin, bentonite, or montmorillonite if necessary. In addition, when the tacky agent composition is applied to human skin, it is possible to add effective ingredients like fungicides such as benzetonium chloride, benzalconium chloride, cetyl pyrridium chloride, chlorhexidine gluconate, biozol; hemostats such as naphazoline hydrochloride, ephadoline hydrochloride, phenyleline hydrochloride, epirenamine hydrochloride; local anesthetics such as dibucaine hydrochloride, pyrocaine hydrochloride, benzocaine, lidocaine; anti-histamines such as chlorphenylamine malate, diphene hydramine hydrochloride, guaiazulene sodium sulfonate; healing agents such as aloe, ictamol, hinokitiol, glycyl retinate, urea; or polymer absorbing agents, absorbing agent for pulp fiber, etc., in order to absorb even more liquid.

The water based tacky agent of this invention can be used for tacky tape, tacky labels, pressure sensitive tacky tape, and sheets for medical use such as surgical tape. It is possible to acquire a tacky tape which adheres to both dry and wet surfaces; has small water absorption rate; does not change physically due to temperature; can be completely removed without leaving residue. It can also be used for a pressure sensitive tape for medical use which is very safe; does not cause skin eruptions or redness; does not soften or fall off due to absorption of bodily fluids or sweat; has appropriate water permeability; and does not make the affected site feel stuffy. In this case, polyacrylic acid, polyacrylic acid salt, cellulose derivative, polyhydric alcohol, polyhydric metal compound, and if necessary, other components are mixed with water, to prepare the tacky agent composition of this invention. This tacky agent is applied to a substrate made of paper. woven fabric, non-woven fabric, or a synthetic resin film such as polyvinyl alcohol, polyethylene, polyester, or polyvinyl alcohol. The amount of water can be 10 to 80 % of the tacky agent composition. Although the product can be acquired by applying the above tacky agent composition to a support, it is possible to adjust the moisture content or reducing moisture by heating and drying or leaving for predetermined time.

In addition, the water based tacky agent of this invention is suitable as a tacky agent for sanitary pads. For example, as shown in figures 1 to 3, the tacky agent composition of this invention is applied on the appropriate site of a sanitary pad 1 usually 0.1 to 5 mm thick. This produces a good sanitary pad. To prevent sliding of the sanitary pad, a tacky agent which is usually used for sanitary shorts is applied to a sanitary pad and the tacky agent and sanitary shorts are bonded, tacky agent similar to one used for bandages is applied on the skin side of a sanitary pad and the tacky agent and skin are bonded. In the former method, the pad may slide during exercise. In the latter method, since oil based tacky agent is used, the skin may be irritated. Since it sticks to body hair, it is painful when it is removed. Compared to these, when the tacky agent composition of this invention is applied on the skin side of a sanitary pad bonded to the skin, the tacky agent composition of this invention has high tackiness and it will not slide during exercise. Since it is safe, it will not irritate the skin. Furthermore, since it does not bond to hair, it is not painful when it is removed. Not only that, it absorbs water very well, so it absorbs exudate liquid. At the same time, since it is water permeable, it will not feel stuffy. An extremely comfortable sanitary pad can be acquired. Although the tacky agent composition of this invention may be applied to a sanitary pad as it is, it can be heated and dried to remove or reduce moisture. The moisture content may also be adjusted by leaving the product for a predetermined time.

As stated, the water based tacky agent according to this invention consists of polyacrylic acid, polyacrylic acid salt, cellulose derivative, polyhydric alcohol, and a polyhydric metal compound. Therefore, it has high tackiness and cohesive energy and is has excellent water resistance and also is extremely safe.

In the following, this invention is going to be explained specifically listing examples of practice and examples of comparison.

(Example of practice 1)

| Glycerin | 20.0 wt. parts |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Sodium polyacrylate | 3.0 wt. parts |
| polyacrylic acid | 8.0 wt. parts |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 35.0 wt. parts |
| Alum | 0.03 wt. part |
| Water | 65.47 wt. parts |
| Total | 131.5 wt. parts |

Glycerin, sodium polyacrylate, polyacrylic acid, and carboxy methyl cellulose sodium were uniformly dissolved in water. Next, alum was added, and a tacky agent composition with the above composition was acquired. This was uniformly coated on craft paper so that the solid part was 50 g/cm2. After that, using an incubator, it was dried for 10 minutes at 110°C. In addition, it was left at room temperature for 24 hours to remove moisture, and a tacky tape was manufactured.

(Example of practice 2)

| (2FIGURE 1 | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| polyacrylic acid | 8.0 wt. parts |
| sodium polyacrylate | 4.0 wt. parts |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 4.0 wt. parts |
| Gelatin | 5.0 wt. parts |
| Kaolin | 3.0 wt. parts |
| Glycerin | 20.0 wt. parts |
| Sorbitol | 10.0 wt. parts |
| aluminum glycinato | 0.5 wt. part |
| Water | remaining |
| Total | 100.0 wt. parts |
| | |

A tacky agent composition with the above composition was acquired by the same method as example of practice 1, and a tacky tape was manufactured.

(Example of practice 3)

| 2.0 wt. parts |
|-----------------|
| 4.0 wt. parts |
| 3.0 wt. parts |
| 4.0 wt. parts |
| 1.0 wt. part |
| 85.0 wt. parts |
| 0.3 wt. part |
| remaining |
| 100.0 wt. parts |
| |

A tacky agent composition with the above composition was acquired by same method as example of practice 1, and a tacky tape was manufactured.

(Example of comparison 1)

| polyvinyl pyrrolidone | 10 wt. parts | |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|
| Glycerin | 10 wt. parts | |
| propylene glycol | 5 wt. parts | |
| Water | 20 wt. parts | |
| Total | 45 wt. parts | |

The above ingredients were mixed, and they were heated and dissolved, and a tacky agent composition was acquired. Using this product, tacky tape was manufactured by the same method as example of practice 1.

(Example of comparison 2)

| polyvinyl pyrrolidone | 7 wt. parts | |
|-----------------------|--------------|---|
| polyvinyl alcohol | 2 wt. parts | |
| Glycerin | 9 wt. parts | |
| propylene glycol | 3 wt. parts | |
| Water | 20 wt. parts | |
| Total | 41 wt. parts | - |

A tacky agent composition with the above composition was acquired by the same method as example of comparison 1, and a tacky tape was manufactured.

Next, an experiment which uses tacky tape manufactured in examples of practice 1 to 3 and examples of comparison 1 to 2 is described.

(Example of experiment 1)

The initial tackiness of each tacky tape was measured a ball tack method. The adhesive strength was measured by a 180° peel test. The water absorption rate, release properties, and degree of softening and falling off were checked by the following method. For reference, a wrapping tape which used an oil based tacky agent and a vinyl tape currently available on the market were used to perform similar experiments. The results are shown in table 1.

Initial tackiness

A stainless steel plate was inclined to 30°, and a 10 cm tacky tape was attached with the adhesive side up. A stainless steel ball was rolled from 10 cm above the tacky tape at 0 initial speed toward the tacky tape, and the maximum diameter ball that stopped on the tacky tape was determined. 32 balls from 1/32 inch to 1 inch diameter were used.

Adhesive strength

A phenol plate, dry glass plate (dried surface), and a wet glass plate were used. Tacky tape was attached to the surface of these objects using finger pressure. After 10 minutes, 180° release strength was measured at 300 mm/min. The width of the tacky tape was 20 mm.

Water absorption rate

The weight (W1) right after the tacky tape was stored in a desiccators for 24 hours and taken out was measured. The sample was weighed again (W2) after leaving the sample for 3 hours in a room (normal atmosphere), and the water absorption rate was calculated by the following formula.

water absorption rate (%) = $W2 - W1 / W1 \times 100$

Release feature

A phenol plate and glass plate were used. Tacky tape was applied to these objects, and it was left for 1 week at room temperature (normal atmosphere). After that, peel force and residue were evaluated by the following standards.

A: tape was easy to release. Tacky agent left no residue.

B: tape is slightly less easy to release. A slight amount of residue remains.

C: tape is not easy to release, and significant residue remains.

D: tape is very difficult to release, and much of the tacky agent remains.

Degree of softening and falling off

The tacky tape was left at 35°C and 80 % humidity for 5 hours, and the condition of the tacky agent was evaluated by the following standard.

A: Softening and falling off do not occur at all.

B: Softening and falling off occur slightly.

C: Softening and falling off occur moderately.

D: Softening and falling off occur considerably.

table 1

| tacky tape | kind of | tackiness at early | | adhesive strength (180° release strength) | | water releasing absorption feature | | degree of | |
|----------------------------|----------------|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| | tacky agent | stage (maximum ball diameter) | phenol plate | Dry surface | wet surface | rate | phenol plate | glass plate | softening and fall |
| ex. of practice 1 | water base | 18/32 inch | 490 g | 630 g | 650 g | 2.5 % | Α | A | A |
| ex. of practice 2 | water base | 19/32 inch | 500 g | 630 g | 660 g | 2.0 % | A | A | A |
| ex. of practice 3 | water base | 21/32 inch | 530 g | 660 g | 680 g | 2.8 % | A | A | A |
| ex. of comparison 1 | water base | 15/32 inch | 390 g | 490 g | 250 to 430 g | 16.0 % | D | D | С |
| ex. of comparison 2 | water base | 10/32 inch | 405 g | 520 g | 280 to 330 g | 12.8 % | В | В | В |
| conventional wrapping tape | oil base | 17/32 inch | 470 g | 730 g | 0 g | 0 % | С | D | A |
| conventional vinyl tape | oil base | 18/32 inch | 410 g | 355 g | 0 g | 0 % | В | В | Α |

Table 1 confirms that the tacky tape of examples of practice 1 to 3 which used the water based tacky agent of this invention had strong initial tackiness and also had strong adhesion to the phenol plate, dry surface, and wet surface and also had excellent water resistance, good release, and also did not soften or fall off. Compared to this, the tacky tapes of examples of comparison 1, 2 which used a water based tacky agent made from polyvinyl pyrrolidone, etc., had low adhesion to wet surfaces and the initial tackiness was low. It also had high water absorption rate and had bad release properties. It also softened and fell off. Conventional vinyl wrapping tape which used an oil based tacky agent had no adhesion to the wet surface and had bad release properties.

(Example of practice 4)

| (Example of practice 4) | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| sodium polyacrylate | 2.0 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 8.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 3.0 wt. % |
| Gelatin | 3.0 wt. % |
| Glycerin | 20.0 wt. % |
| Propylene glycol | 10.0 wt. % |
| Sorbit | 5.0 wt. % |
| Alum | 0.03 wt. % |
| Water | remaining |

| | 7 ² ········ |
|-------|-------------------------|
| Total | 100.0 wt. % |

A tacky agent with the above composition was uniformly applied on non-woven fabric so that the coat weight was 150 g/m2. The moisture content was adjusted for one day and night at room temperature, and a tacky sheet was manufactured.

(Example of practice 5)

| sodium polyacrylate | 1.0 wt. % |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| triethanol amine polyacrylate | 2.0 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 5.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 3.5 wt. % |
| polyvinyl alcohol | 1.0 wt. % |
| Glycerin | 20.0 wt. % |
| Sorbit | 10.0 wt. % |
| polyethylene glycol | 3.0 wt. % |
| Aluminum hydroxide | 0.06 wt. % |
| Water | Remaining |
| Total | 100.0 wt. % |

A tacky agent with the above composition was uniformly applied on a non-woven fabric so that the coat weight was 150 g/m2. After it was dried for 10 minutes at 110°C, the moisture content was adjusted for one day and night at room temperature, and a tacky sheet was manufactured.

(Example of practice 6)

| (Example of practice o) | |
|----------------------------------|-------------|
| sodium polyacrylate | 2.0 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 4.0 wt. % |
| crosslink type polyacrylic acid | 1.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 3.0 wt. % |
| zinc oxide | 6.0 wt. % |
| Kaolin | 10.0 wt. % |
| Glycerin | 25.0 wt. % |
| Sorbit | 10.0 wt. % |
| Propylene glycol | 5.0 wt. % |
| magnesium aluminate metasilicate | 1.0 wt. % |
| Water | remaining |
| Total | 100.0 wt. % |

A tacky agent with the above composition was uniformly applied on a non-woven fabric so that the coat weight was 150 g/m2, and a tacky sheet was manufactured.

(Example of practice 7)

| (Brainple of practice 1) | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| triethanol amine polyacrylate | 4.0 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 2.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 3.0 wt. % |

| Glycerin | 30.0 wt. % |
|------------------|-------------|
| Sorbit | 10.0 wt. % |
| Aluminum acetate | 0.06 wt. % |
| Water | remaining |
| Total | 100.0 wt. % |

A tacky agent with the above composition was uniformly applied on a non-woven fabric so that the coat weight was 150 g/m2, and a tacky sheet was manufactured.

(Example of comparison 3)

| polyvinyl alcohol | 5.0 wt. % | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--|
| polyvinyl pyrrolidone | 17.0 wt. % | |
| Glycerin | 22.0 wt. % | |
| propylene glycol | 7.3 wt. % | |
| water | remaining | |
| total | 100.0 wt. % | |

A tacky agent with the above composition was uniformly applied on a non-woven fabric so that the coat weight was 150 g/m2. After it was dried for 10 minutes at 110°C, the moisture content was adjusted for one day and night at room temperature, and a tacky sheet was manufactured.

Next, the tacky sheets manufactured in the above examples of practice 4 to 7 and example of comparison 3 are evaluated.

(Example of experiment 2)

The initial tackiness of each sheet was measured by the ball tack method. Adhesion to a phenol plate and dry glass plate was measured by the 180° peel test. Water absorption rate was evaluated by the same method as example of practice 1. Pain caused by removal and softening and falling off were evaluated by the following method. For reference, similar experiments were conducted using two tacky sheets which used an oil based tacky agent. The results are shown in table 2.

Pain during removal

The tacky sheets were applied to the hairy skin of 20 people. After 7 hours, they were removed, and the number of people who felt pain was checked.

Softening and falling off of the tacky agent

The number of people where the tacky agent was softened or fell off during use was checked.

Safety

A closed patch test was administered for 48 hours to 20 healthy men and women. Safety was evaluated by the following standard 1 hours after removal.

- -: No changes to the skin.
- ±: Slight changes to the skin.

+: Red marks on the skin.

table 2

| tacky tape | kind of tacky agent | tackiness at early stage (maximum | | | t early strength absorpting (180° release rate strength) | | absorption | number of people who people who softening | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------|--|--------------|----------------------------------|---|----|---|--|
| | · | ball diameter) | phenol plate | glass plate | | felt pain | and falling off during use | - | ± | + | |
| ex. of practice 4 | Water base | 20/32 inch | 520 g | 610 g | 2.1 % | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| ex. of practice 5 | water base | 19/32 inch | 460 g | 590 g | 1.9 % | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| ex. of practice 6 | water base | 20/32 inch | 500 g | 620 g | 2.8 % | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| ex. of practice 7 | water base | 18/32 inch | 450 g | 580 g | 1.6 % | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | |
| ex. of comparison 3 | water base | 9/32 inch | 390 g | 420 g | 20.2 % | 0 | 18 | 19 | 1 | 0 | |
| conventional tacky sheet A | oil base | 17/32 inch | 470 g | 580 g | 0 % | 18 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 5 | |
| conventional tacky sheet B | oil base | 18/32 inch | 410 g | 550 g | 0 % | 19 | 0 | 6 | 11 | 3 | |

Table 2 confirms that the tacky sheet of examples of practice 4 to 7 which used the water based tacky agent of this invention had high initial tackiness, high adhesion, and low water absorption rate. No pain was felt during removal and the adhesive did not soften and fall off during use and it did not irritate the skin. Compared to this, the tacky tape of example of comparison 3 which used a water based tacky agent which contained polyvinyl pyrrolidone had low initial tackiness, high water absorption, and also softened and fell off. The conventional tacky sheets A, B which used an oil based tacky agent produced pain at removal and irritated the skin.

(Example of practice 8)

| (Example of practice o) | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| sodium polyacrylate | 3.0 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 5.0 wt. % |
| gelatin | 5.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 2.0 wt. % |
| glycerin | 20.0 wt. % |
| sorbitol | 10.0 wt. % |
| kaolin | 3.0 wt. % |

| calialum | 0.3 wt. % |
|----------|-------------|
| water | remaining |
| total | 100.0 wt. % |

As shown in figure 1, tacky agent composition 2 with the above composition was coated on sanitary pad 1 for 1 mm thickness.

(Example of practice 9)

| (Example of practice 3) | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| triethanol amine polyacrylate | 2.5 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 5.0 wt. % |
| crosslink type polyacrylic acid | 1.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 3.0 wt. % |
| water absorbing agent | 1.0 wt. % |
| aluminum hydroxide | 0.5 wt. % |
| glycerin | 15.0 wt. % |
| propylene glycol | 5.0 wt. % |
| sorbit | 10.0 wt. % |
| water | remaining |
| Total | 100.0 wt. % |
| | |

As shown in figure 2, tacky agent 2 with the above composition was coated on a sanitary pad 1 for 1 mm thickness.

(Example of practice 10)

| (Example of practice 10) | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Sodium polyacrylate | 3.0 wt. % |
| polyacrylic acid | 4.5 wt. % |
| polyvinyl alcohol | 2.0 wt. % |
| carboxy methyl cellulose sodium | 5.0 wt. % |
| Bentonite | 3.0 wt. % |
| Glycerin | 15.0 wt. % |
| propylene glycol | 5.0 wt. % |
| Sorbit | 10.0 wt. % |
| aluminum glycinate | 0.1 wt. % |
| Water | remaining |
| Total | 100.0 wt. % |

As shown in figure 3, tacky agent composition 2 with the above composition was coated on a sanitary pad 1 for 1 mm thickness.

Sanitary pads acquired in the examples of practice 8 to 10 did not slide even when used during sports. Pain was not felt during removal, skin irritation did not occur, and it was very safe overall. Products made by removing moisture from the tacky agent by heating and drying the sanitary pads in examples of practice 8 to 10 or by leaving it for one day and night to adjusted moisture content also had similar effects.

4. Simple explanation of figures

Figure 1 to 3 are top views of a sanitary pad where the water based tacky agent of this invention was applied to predetermined areas which contact the skin.

1: sanitary pad

2: water based tacky composition of this invention

